STRIBUTION Thermal generating stations: The most important thermal generating stations in Bulgaria are as follows: a. Kurilo - 8 kilosaters from Sofia, has a maximum output of 30,000 kilosates. The output is at present restricted by shorteges in the supply of coal. It is planned to increase the output to 50,000 kilosate in the next two years. This station supplies current to the outlying districts of Sofia and to the capital itself, when the output of current from the hydro-electric stations which normally supply Sofia is insufficient in thiss of drought. b. Pernik - 2 kilosaters from Sofia and situated close to the coal mines in this area. The output is 20,000 kilosates which is planned to be increased to 50,000 kilosates in the next three years. It supplies current to northwest Bulgaria and to the Fernik almes. c. Marites - This station is situated in the Marites coal beain. The output is 15,000 kilosates which is to be increased to 50,000 kilosates by 1951. d. Nadejda - This station is southwest Bulgaria and northeast Bulgaria in the station of 12,000 kilosates in this located about four kilosaters from Sofia. Its will supply current to southwest Bulgaria and northeast Bulgaria in the face of 12,000 kilosates. e. Bedek - Kear Troyan, under construction with a designed output of 13,000 kilosates. The present output is 5,000 kilosates. It will presentably supply Kilsura and Karlovo. f. Adria - This station is near Burgas and is being reconstructed. The output is 15,000 kilosates. e. Pastra - (25,000 kilosates) supplies current to Dupnitss, to the townships Classified output is 5,000 kilosates. Pastra - (25,000 kilosates) supplies current to Dupnitss, to the townships Classification of the calked in Class. United the classes of the calked in Class. United Classified Class (EMARCED 10: TS 5 60)	classifie	ed in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release	2012/02/14 : CIA-RDP82-00457R000600190012-6
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districts of Sofia and to the capital itself, when the output of current from the hydro-electric stations which normally supply Sofia is insufficient in times of drought. b. Perrik - 2h kilometers from Sofia and situated close to the coal mines in this area. The output is 20,000 kilowatts which is planned to be increased to 50,000 kilowatts in the next three years. It supplies current to northwest Bulgaria and to the Fernik mines. c. Maritea - This station is situated in the Maritea coal basin. The output is 15,000 kilowatts which is to be increased to 50,000 kilowatts by 1951. It will supply current to southwest Bulgaria and northwest Bulgaria by 1951. It will supply current to southwest Bulgaria and northwest Bulgaria and sofia. d. Madejda - This station is located about four kilometers from Sofia. Its output of 12,000 kilowatts is utilized by Sofia. e. Bedek - Mear Troyan, under construction with a designed output of 15,000 Filowatts. The present output is 5,000 kilowatts. It will presumably supply Klisura and Karlovo. f. Adria - This station is near Burgas and is being reconstructed. The output is 15,000 kilowatts. g. Ruse - The output is 5,000 kilowatts. h. Varna - The output is 10,000 kilowatts. 2. Bydro-Electric generating stations: a. Pastra - (25,000 kilowatts) supplies current to Dupnitsa, to the townships CLASSIFICATION SECRET CONTROL U. S. OFFICTALS ONLY Document No. /// NO CHANGE in Class. DECLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S (6)			
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and villages lying between Dupnitsa and Sofia and to the outlying districts of the capital. The power station is at present using only two out of its six water-power pipe lines. The dam at Pastra is built across the river Rilska at a point two kilometers north of the Rila Monastery. It measures 50 meters in length, seven meters in height and is 75 centimeters thick at the top. Conduits carrying the water from the dam to the generators are 13 kilometers in length, and there is a drop of 60 meters between the dam and the generators.

- b. Vatcha (20,000 kilowatts) supplies current to Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, and Chirpan as well as townships and villages in that area. Only two out of its four water-power pipe lines are at present in use. The output of this power station will be tripled after the completion of the Tach Boaz barrage which will also supply power to a generating station at Assenitsa (7,000 kilowatts). It is estimated that work on this barrage will be completed by the end of 1917.
- c. Glava Panega (20,000 kilowatts) Only one out of its three water-power pipe lines is at present being used.
- d. Tzarkva (10,000 kilowatts) supplies current to Samokov and its district.
- e. Beli-Isker (10,000 kilowatts) Pancherevo (5,000 kilowatts), Boyana (3,000 kilowatts) and Simeonovo (5,000 kilowatts) all supply current to Sofia and the district lying between the capital and Samokov.
- f. The dam at Beli-Isker lies 11 kilometers from the village of the same name in the Rila mountains (or 13 kilometers southwest of Samokov) across the Beli-Isker (or Demir Kapia) River and at a height of 1,400 meters above sea level. The dam is 250 meters long, 50 meters high, 34 meters thick at the base, tapering to four meters at the top. The artifical lake formed by the dam has a capacity of 55 million cubic meters and is also used to supply drinking water to Sofia.
- 3. No details are at present available on the output and location of diesel-driven generating stations. Some idea of their capacity may be gauged by the following estimate of the total electricity production in Bulgaria during 1946:

Kilowatt <u>Capacity</u>	Horse- Power	Total Output (Kilowatts)	Percentage of Total
Hydro-Electric 49,000 Thermal 63,000 Diesel 15,000	66,000 85,000 20,000	180 Millions 234 Millions 15 Millions	39 50 11
127,000	171,000	430 Millions	

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